FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

PUBLISHED BY THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917

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"Trouble's Sentinel"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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The Suffragist

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917

Notes of the Week

Presidential Suffrage Probable for Women in North Dakota

GOVERNOR FRAZIER, of North Dakota, is said to be about to sign the bill passed by the state legislature extending to the women of the state the vote for all offices and questions not embodied in the Constitution. The bill is drawn on the lines of the Illinois suffrage bill, which granted to women a vote for Presidential electors but not for members of Congress. This means that in 1920 North Dakota women will be qualified to vote for President of the United States.

Senator Poindexter Introduces Suffrage Question in Congress

TWO constitutional amendments bearing on woman suffrage were introduced in the Senate, January 19, by Mr. Poindexter, Senator from Washington State. The first proposes to change the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution to read as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of elector for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the members of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

The effect of this amendment would be to reduce the representation in every state that denies women the right to vote.

The second resolution provides for the addition of the word "sex" to the fifteenth amendment forbidding restraints on suffrage because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Senator Poindexter asked unanimous consent that the amendments be referred to the committee on woman suffrage. Senator James, of Kentucky, objected, and they were referred to the committee on the judiciary, in accordance with the rule for constitutional amendments.

Secretary Baker Supports Presidential Suffrage

SECRETARY of War Baker strongly urged Presidential suffrage for the women of Ohio to members of the state legislature who called upon him in Cleveland last week. He told his callers that if he were a member of the Ohio legislature he would not only vote for such a measure but get out and work for it.

"Presidential suffrage should be given Ohio women as a matter of justice and right," said Mr. Baker.

A Picket Line in Wisconsin

IT is announced that a picket line similar to that on duty at the White House is to be started by Wisconsin suffragists at the Wisconsin state capitol to urge the passage of the state suffrage amendment. Women of Wisconsin have worked and lobbied for many years for suffrage in their state and it is said that some of the best-known and most brilliant women of the state will take part in the picket.

English Women Carpenters Sent to Battle Front

AFTER training as carpenters, English women are being sent to the front to erect defenses, according to a recent London dispatch. Messrs. Tarrant, British government contractors, state that they have received permission to send to France as many women carpenters as they can get, and that they expect to send two or three hundred immediately.

Women Lawyers Still Barred From English Courts

EFFORT has been made in England for years to open the law courts to the practice of women lawyers. On January 18 Holford Knight, supported by Lord Robert Cecil, made a formal application to the bar council for their admission, but the appeal was defeated by an overwhelming majority. When the Lord Chancellor rejected Miss Bertha Cave's application in 1903, he said: "There is no precedent for ladies being called to the English bar and the judges are unwilling to create one." Thirteen years of progress for women seem to have had little effect on the bar council.

State Service for Women

A "Committee for the voluntary enlistment of French women in the service of the country" has just been formed in France for the purpose of registering the names, addresses and special qualifications of women who are willing to serve the Government whenever it calls upon them. The women behind the movement are Mme. Emile Boutroux, Mmes. Emilie Borel, Hubert Bourgin, Charles Chenu, and a number of other well-known French women.

This is a step in recognizing the wider citizenship of women, but it is interesting in this connection to note that a more radical one was recently predicted for Germany by Kuno Francke, in an address before the Germanistic Society in New York. He announced as important measures before the German people, likely to be passed immediately after the war, woman suffrage and a system of universal state service for women.

Section of Maryland Women on Guard at White House

Suffrage Sentinels Still Wait at the White House

MARYLAND was the first of the states to be represented in the demonstration now being conducted by the Congressional Union in front of the White House to remind President Wilson that the women of the nation are holding him responsible for the non-passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Maryland day on the picket line was significant in that it drew from this state, one of the most conservative in the Union, with strong southern sympathies, a protest that convinced the most casual spectators that southern women are demanding political liberty with the East and the West. Thousands saw the block-long line of women during the afternoon.

The demonstration of the women of Maryland was one of the most beautiful sights that has been seen in the Capitol for many days. The long line of women bearing the great banners of the Congressional Union extended along Pennsylvania Avenue the entire distance from the east gate to the west gate of the White House. From across Lafayette Square the floating purple, white and gold tri-colored streamers of the Union could be plainly seen, a vivid decorative line against the classical white bulk of the White House. The Maryland delegation to the Presidential picket was organized by Mrs. Townsend Scott, chairman of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union. Among the representative women of the delegation were Mrs. William Fisher, Mrs. Maxwell Zurndorf, Mrs. Susanne Davis, Miss Eleanor White, Mrs. Olive Scott Gabriel, Mrs. Mark Jackson, Mrs. Almira Sweeten, Miss Florence McLouth, Miss Emma Morris, Mrs. Albert C. Miller and Mrs. Albert C. Kolls.

OTHER state and special days on the picket line at the White House will follow each other in rapid succession up to the adjournment of Congress. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and New York will all send large delegations to Washington to help in the White House guard within the coming two weeks.

CHIVALROUS in the best sense and often touching have been some of the tributes paid to the pickets. The attitude of the general public changed rapidly from gaiety to admiration, as the thermometer sank and the real winter storms began. But there were many men and women who from the first recognized the utility of this picket on a President. One old gentleman on that first day paused a little startled at the burst of floating color just outside the great white gates. He slowly read the lettered golden banners: "Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?" Then he bared his white head and bowing with a real reverence in his demeanor he walked past the six silent sentinels, covering his head only to bare it again as he passed the six women at the western gate. He was one of those who have watched the long struggle of women for political liberty in this country; one who realized how patient and how self-effacing had been their protests, their attempts to draw the attention of the nation's chief to this proposition of fundamental justice. There was not a woman on the line that did not stand a little straighter and hold her banner a little higher after that gentleman passed.

The President Passing Through the Picket Line at the White House Gate

Washington Children Presenting Flowers to the Pickets

THE attitude of the President of the United States on the day the twelve silent sentinels first appeared to guard his gates was very different. He was reported to be playing golf when the young women with their lovely banners took their places. When later the closed limousine with its coat of arms slowed to make the turn through the gates there was no escape from the lifted standards that made such a gorgeous and unexpected spot of color. But the Presidential visage was turned sternly and unsmilingly to the front and seemed stonily unaware of the question and the little army. Only the day before three hundred women had listened expectantly to him. And he had turned upon them that same impassive stare.

On the second day the young pickets took their stands in increased numbers. When the Presidential car shot through the lower gate he laughed openly at the battery of earnest eyes. He has since reached that stage of friendliness to pickets that he bares his head as his car rolls by. And the same frankness and courage that forced the President to salute those Congressional Union banners that figured so largely in his late campaign in the West, is winning friend and foe alike as they stand at the White House gate.

THE close of the first week of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage on the picket line marks a tremendous change in public opinion at the Capitol. There is a growing interest in the political significance of the lengthening guard at the White House with their lettered banners, and a declining interest in the vivid spectacle of the silent sentinels as a mere curiosity. The public, in short, has readily accepted the suffrage demonstration in front of the White House as a legitimate piece of suffrage propaganda, as they accepted street speaking, a few years ago regarded as "militant." Even the conservative, accustomed by habit now to the daily scene of plucky young women at the White House holding high the suffrage colors in all weathers, have ceased to regard the new tactics as even "dangerous."

That a few Congressmen still take this attitude was shown by the protest of Representative Emerson, of Ohio, on the floor of the House, who wished the suffrage guard withdrawn as "an insult to the President." His protest met with no response from the other members.

CO-OPERATION in the remotest states is, in fact, remarkable. From the Pacific Coast comes the news of meetings held to uphold the picketing principle, and to protest against the action of a President who has refused to stand behind the principle of political liberty for all the women of the nation. In Portland, Oregon, a meeting supporting the picket was held, with Dr. Florence Manion, state chairman, as speaker. Dr. Manion at this meeting started an "endless-chain" protest in Portland which she says will finally cover the state. The officers of the Union in Washington State believe that thousands of demands for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, upholding the picket at the Capitol, will reach the President and leaders of Congress before adjournment.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, 1915, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, 1915, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported without recommendation by Sub-committee No. 1 to Judiciary Committee, February 15, 1916.
Reported back by Judiciary Committee to Sub-committee with orders to hold till December 14, 1916.
Judiciary Committee voted March 14, 1916 to reconsider on March 28 motion to postpone consideration till December 14.
Judiciary Committee voted on March 28 to postpone indefinitely (that is, until after election) all constitutional amendments.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, 1916, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by a favorable vote.
In the House, December 14, 1916, the Raker Amendment, known as House Joint Resolution No. 1, without recommendation.

Present Status

On the Senate calendar awaiting action.
On the House calendar awaiting action.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Assistant Editors.... Miss Joy Young
Miss Vivian Pierce
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith
Chairman Cir. Dept.....Mrs. W. T. Burch

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The President's Responsibility

PRESIDENT WILSON has told the suffragists who urge him from all over the country to support the federal suffrage amendment and to use his power to get it through Congress this session that his commands come from his party and not from his private personal convictions. On January ninth he said to the Congressional Union deputation:

"It is impossible for me, until the orders of my party are changed, to do anything other than I am doing as a party leader."

Thus the President disclaimed responsibility and put upon suffragists the whole burden of concerting action upon a principle in which he acknowledges belief.

Two weeks later, however, on January 18, the President made a special visit to the Capitol to confer with various members of Congress and with the Democratic steering committee in regard to legislation that he is anxious to have passed during the present short session. One of the measures he is urging most strongly is the Railroad Arbitration Bill. This bill, among others, he is so determined to see put through this session that he has announced his intention of coming three or four times a week to the Capitol to see how Congress is getting on with it. Already he is threatening an extra session if after all his efforts Congress should prove intractible to his will.

This kind of championship is exactly what the Congressional Union wants the President to give to the federal amendment and what he has said he cannot do for any cause unless definite commands are given him by his party. But no command in regard to the compulsory arbitration bill has been given President Wilson. The subject was not treated in the Democratic platform. The whole question of the railroad strike and the legislation proposed in connection with it came up several months after the platform was made. To get the action the President wants from Congress he will have to use all the power he has over his party. In the case of this issue he must certainly take all the responsibility as the real leader.

It would seem that the President can hardly go on denying after this that he molds his party when he wants to. There is no reason why he cannot exert his leadership for us if he will. He cannot continue to put off a great body of women demanding federal action on woman suffrage with such a flimsy excuse. It is as much in his power to lead his party to legislate for a measure involving the self-government of half the population of the United States as it is to lead it to legislate for a disputed labor question.

Ready for the Next Six Weeks' Siege

Congressional Union Sentinels Leaving Headquarters on a Snowy Day

Giant Deputation to President on Eve of Inauguration

THE siege of the President begun by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage little more than a week ago and participated in by women of all ranks and all political faiths as a protest for political liberty will grow in numbers day by day, and will finally, if Congress has not in the meantime taken favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment, mass the united strength of these women in a giant demonstration on the eve of the President's inauguration.

On Inauguration Day President Wilson will be escorted up Pennsylvania Avenue by men. On March 4, the preceding day, if the suffrage amendment has not been passed, the women of the country, whose plea for enfranchisement the President has so far put off and evaded with unreal excuses, will rise in massed strength to demand that he start his second term by initiating legislation that will mean the freedom of American women.

The demonstration planned for March fourth will take the form of a deputation to the President. It will be the largest deputation of suffragists that has ever come to express its wishes to a president, and its size must at last make plain to the eye of the Administration the enormous popular force behind the pressure that is being exerted upon the Democratic party for federal action upon this question. This demonstration will be the culmination of the picket siege begun at the time of the President's last refusal to act.

Down all the history of democracy people have established their rights by showing their strength to the men in power. It is no new move for the disfranchised to march upon parliaments and surround heads of governments to remind them that they are waiting for justice. Let women, then, join in a deputation of such size that it will move the President and the Democratic party to recognize the strength as they have recognized the justice of their demand.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

I expect to take part in the Deputation to the President, Sunday, March 4.

Name_____

Address _____

_____

Telephone_____ **Occupation**_____

Please meet at 12 o'clock at Congressional Union Headquarters, 21 Madison Place, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Fill in the above form and mail to Congressional Union Headquarters.

[redacted]35

South Dakota Organizes Branch of the Congressional Union

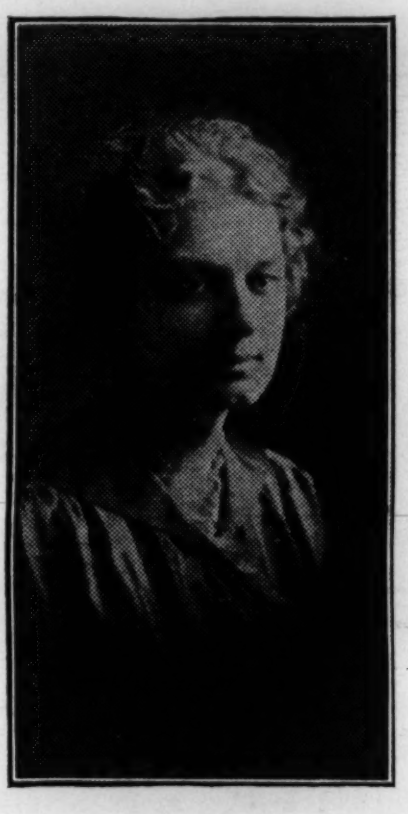
AFTER six state referendums South Dakota has begun the fight for the enfranchisement of Dakota women through the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution. This is one of the significant facts of the week. With North Dakota, where the Congressional Union has an active group, entering the group of states where women vote for President, and South Dakota recognizing that the federal amendment offers the short cut to suffrage, a long step ahead has been taken in the northwest which will make itself felt in Congress.

Miss Beulah Amidon, national organizer for the Congressional Union, spent a month in South Dakota arousing a general interest in the federal plan of action now being carried on in many parts of the country. She spoke in Deadwood, Aberdeen, Pierre and other cities, and many of the larger cities appointed delegates to the conference finally held in Sioux Falls.

Among the women sending out the call to this state conference were Mrs. W. S. Bickelhaupt, Aberdeen; Mrs. Frank Byrne, Pierre; Mrs. H. F. Fellows, Sioux Falls; Mrs. S. Narregang, Aberdeen; Mrs. W. L. Neil, Deadwood; Mrs. O. S. Pendar, Sioux Falls; Miss Mary Peabody, Sioux Falls; Mrs. S. Polley, Pierre; Mrs. A. A. McDonald, Sioux Falls; Mrs. D. E. A. Lundquist, Sioux Falls; and Mrs. A. R. Fellows, Sioux Falls.

THE South Dakota branch of the Union was organized at a luncheon held at the Quaker Tea Room in Sioux Falls, S. D., on January thirteenth. Although it was one of the bitter cold days of the winter, with the thermometer at twenty below zero, and a gale blowing from the northwest, the tea room was filled to its capacity by women who were anxious to hear about the efficient work being done by the Congressional Union to further the federal amendment. Yellow roses and violets on the tables suggested the purple, white and gold of the organization.

Seated at the long speakers' table at the head of the room were Miss Mary Peabody, one of the principals of All Saints' School in Sioux Falls, who acted as toastmistress; Mrs.



Mrs. H. F. Fellows
Secretary South Dakota Congressional Union

H. F. Fellows of Sioux Falls, a young lawyer who is soon to go into practice with her husband; Mrs. A. R. Fellows of Sioux Falls, head of the associated charity work of the city; Mrs. Frank Weller of Mitchell, one of the pioneer suffragists of the state; Mrs. A. A. McDonald; Miss Margaret Whittemore, the principal speaker of the conference; and Miss Beulah Amidon, who assisted Miss Whittemore in the plans for the South Dakota conference.

In opening the program that followed the luncheon, Miss Peabody spoke of the new spirit of cooperation and solidarity that is growing up among women. She then introduced Miss Amidon, who told of the Woman's Party campaign in the west.

Miss Whittemore sketched briefly the growth of the Congressional Union, as the natural outcome of Susan B. Anthony's far-sighted plan to employ the political power of women to obtain political freedom for all the women of the United States. She told in detail the work being done by the Congressional Union in Washington, and the imperative need for cooperation from every state. "There must not be one broken link. The women of the nation must stand together in their demand for justice."

The meeting then went into executive session. A constitution was adopted, and a state board elected. Mrs. A. R. Fellows of Sioux Falls, was elected state chairman, with Mrs. W. L. Bickelhaupt of Aberdeen, first vice-chairman, and Mrs. Oliver Pendar of Sioux Falls, second vice-chairman. Mrs. H. F. Fellows of Sioux Falls, was elected secretary, and Mrs. Frank Weller of Mitchell and Miss Mary Peabody of Sioux Falls were elected directors. It was voted to send resolutions to President Wilson, to Mr. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, to the Speaker of the House, and to the Vice-President, demanding the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

Greetings by letter, with expressions of hearty sympathy and cooperation were received from many parts of the state, including the cities of Deadwood, Plankinton, Pierre, Aberdeen, Dell Rapids, Hunters Grove, and Huron. Four South Dakota members announced that they would attend the National Conference of the Congressional Union in Washington, March 4.

National Conventions of Congressional Union and Woman's Party

CALLS have been issued by the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and by the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party for conventions to meet in Washington on March first, second, third and fourth. These conventions, coinciding, will both meet at the national headquarters of the two organizations in Lafayette Square.

The program will be as follows: A reception for both conventions on Thursday evening, March first, at the national headquarters; business sessions on Friday and Saturday, March second and third; on the fourth, a giant demonstration of protest against the disfranchisement of women, ending in a mass meeting on the evening before the Inauguration.

For all general information about the conventions write to the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Miss Edith Goode, chairman of the Hospitality Committee, is making an effort to supply free hospitality to all delegates who desire it, and will furnish addresses of boarding-houses and hotels to any one who wishes such information.

Comments of the Press

Suffrage Tactics

MEN wouldn't do a thing like that."

This is the comment of your typical politician about the woman suffragists' silent sentinel plans for their White House patrol. The sentiment hints at some deep philosophy about the woman suffrage movement. The women have done many things that men would not have done—that men would have not thought of.

Won't some psychologist give the woman suffragists credit for one thing—that they have furnished an exhibit for the laboratory clinicians of human nature to study? Mere male students have been speculating for centuries about how the mind of woman works; the women have supplied a sort of suffrage test tube in which they have given all the experiments any scientist ought to need, to show how their minds operate.

Maybe mere man stands aghast at their ways because they are so different. He has to admit, if he be candid, that in this suffrage campaign they have got results. They have worked a political revolution in this country in a way no other revolution was ever waged before. There may be annoyance about these ubiquitous banners that drop forth on the most solemn state occasions, about these piping inquiries in the midst of dignified ceremonies, about these symbolic figures, six from the suffrage states, six from the "enslaved" ones, marching silently to and fro in front of the Executive Mansion, where things are supposed to proceed regularly and in order. Still, there is no bloodshed, and the thing is all open and above board, painfully so to some politicians, and women may yet prove that their political way is just as good or better a way than the old.—*Washington, D. C., Times, January* 10.

The Terrible Thunder of War

THE first gun has been fired.

When the President promised the suffrage convention last August that he intended to fight for them, some of them were so unemotional as to wonder just what he meant.

The pause from September to January seemed rather long to some.

But a great offensive takes a long time to prepare.

The other day the first blow was struck.

The President asked the suffrage pickets to come in and warm their feet.—*Alice Duer Miller, in the New York Sunday Tribune.*

An Ordeal

I CERTAINLY have had an ordeal to-day." The President of these United States made the remark at his luncheon table. It was on the day when the delegation of suffragists waited on him to present to him the Inez Milholland Boissevain resolutions. He said that they ran in an unexpected question on him, when he was expected only to listen—not to reply. There was a guest present at the luncheon, and this guest met a mere reporter, to whom he happened to pass on the President's words.

The question now arises whether, if he regarded the first encounter as an ordeal, how has he felt about to-day? The sequence of events up to 11:30 this morning was as follows: Twelve bright-faced suffragists, with their lovely purple and yellow banners, arrayed themselves in lines of three on either side of the main entrance of the White House. One of their banners said: "Mr. President, how long do you mean to keep us waiting?" You know the story. They became provoked at the meeting of the day before which to President Wilson was an ordeal, and the Congressional Union decided to keep silent sentinels outside his gates, always standing there in the gold —*Mary Brush Williams in New York Tribune, January* 11.

Cleveland, Ohio, Leader, January 12

The Cut Direct

The President's Position

PRESIDENT WILSON administered a thinly veiled rebuke to the Congressional Union for opposing him in the late election.

Broad-minded, generous, and Lincoln-like, as usual.—*Chicago Tribune, December* 12.

Vigor of Suffragists

IT is no particular joke to stand guard for eight hours in a climate which is registering six degrees below freezing. I once saw at a performance of "Every Man" one of the monks who is supposed to stand throughout the production fall from the mere exhaustion of standing. The women on guard at the White House have exhibited no such physical insufficiency. They were standing straight and firm when night closed over the White House and ended their vigil.—*Mary Brush Williams in New York Tribune, December* 14.

Danger Ahead

HOT Bricks Provided for Suffragist Pickets," announces a headline. Although these bricks are provided to keep the feet of the pickets warm it would be well to remember that in the past suffragists have found other uses for bricks.—*Washington Herald, December* 14.

Picketing Well Organized

LIKE all movements which the Congressional Union takes up, this one is being organized on a grand scale.—*Washington Times, January* 11.

Wilson and Suffrage

MR. WILSON in the same breath asserts his sympathy with the cause presented by these women, and expresses the belief that "it is only through the instrumentality of parties that things can be accomplished" in this country. Then of what value, to him as a sincere man, or the party of which he is the leader, or the country whose course must be colored by his convictions and his policies, is his sympathy, if he abandons his convictions and beliefs through the tricky expedient of failure to place them emphatically before his party?

There was no concerted party action in favor of enactment of the Adamson law, or of any of the railroad legislation program outlined by him many months ago and still insisted upon; yet he took the reins and pushed action. There was certainly no Democratic party demand for child labor legislation which, moreover, went flatly against the Democratic party's ancient profession of faith in States rights; yet here Mr. Wilson took the reins and secured action. If Mr. Wilson consistently applied similar tactics in the case of the woman suffrage amendment he could demand and secure impressive action, possibly victory.

We are driven to the conclusion either that he is not sincere in his profession of devotion to the cause of equal suffrage, or that if sincere his conviction is blocked by small and unworthy political considerations.—*Boston Record, Jan.* 10.

There Are Pickets by the Fence

By ANON Y. MOUS

HIST! The house—it is surrounded,
Goodness gracious—how we're hounded!
Great democracy's unfounded!
This is awful; what suspense!
Look! What's that? A banner waving?
Like a loon they'll have me raving,
O, such naughty misbehaving—
There are pickets by the fence!

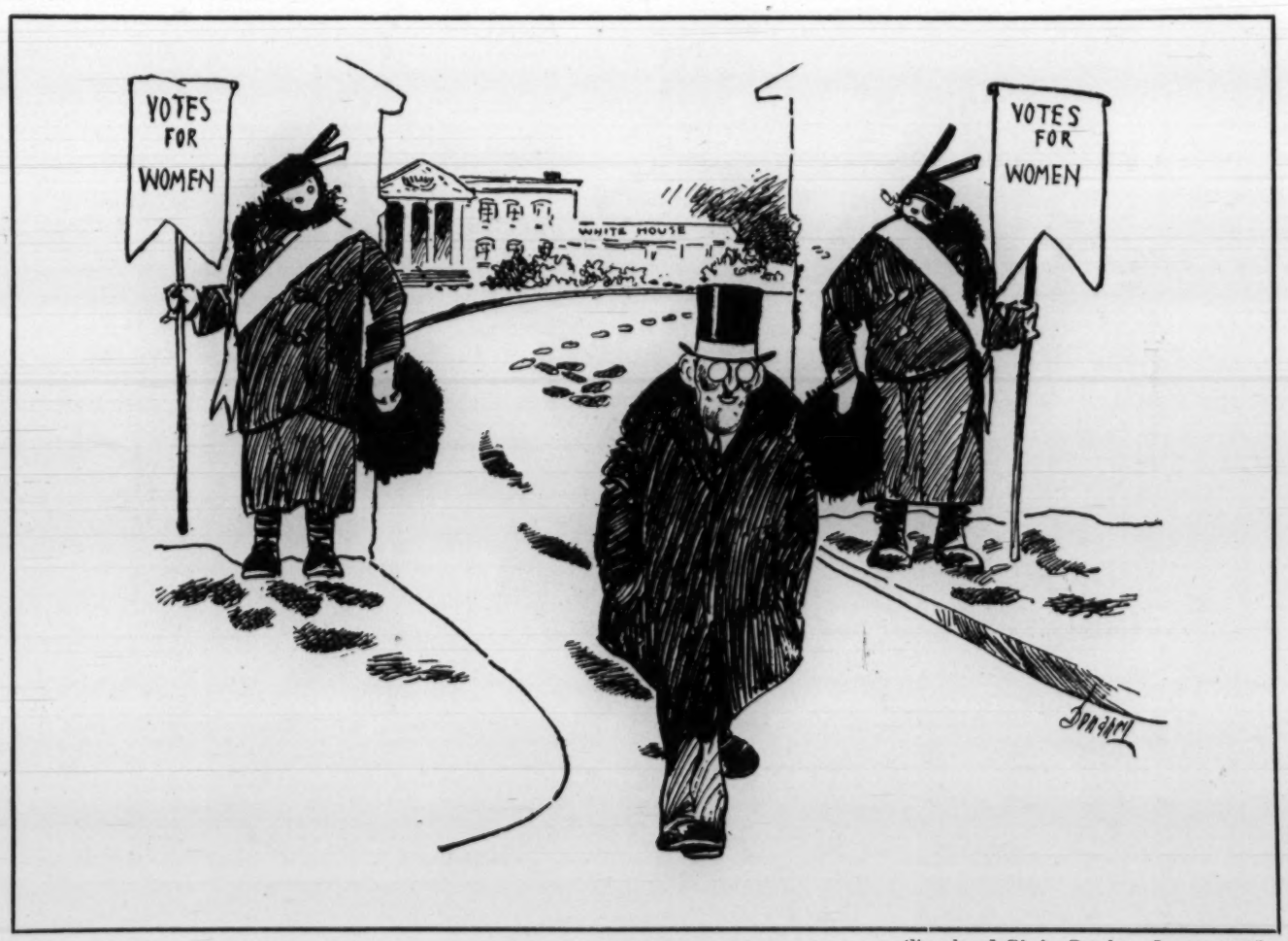
Pickets IN the fence, that's decent;
But the impudence malfeasant
Of this innovation recent;
It's effrontery is immense.
Are these ladies anger baiting?
Chivalry they'll turn to hating,
Or—is't merely "watchful waiting"
By those pickets—by the fence?

Silent, sad, sweet suffrage sisters,
Standing till thy feet are blisters
Trying to brow-beat us misters;
Obstinacy most intense!
I'll protest in angry passion
'Gainst this latest London fashion,
Write a note without compassion,
Chase thee far from my front fence!

Washington Herald, January 14.

Agitation in Washington

THERE is once again a tremendous agitation in Washington over the suffrage cause.—*New York Tribune, December.*



Cleveland Plain-Dealer, January 15

The Straight and Narrow Path

Johnstone—New York Evening World, January 17

Demands Now: Not Requests

YEA men! Yea men! Yea men! Fight 'em, Fight 'em, Fight 'em."

This is a yell used by the student body at Ann Arbor during a football game. It is inspiring rather than pugnacious. It nerves the football squad into a fighting, though not pugilistic spirit.

This same yell, with a minor change, seems to have been adopted by the equal suffrage women of the United States as represented by the Woman's Party. If they do not yell it, they think it deep down in their hearts, this way:

"Yea women! Yea women! Yea women! Fight 'em, Fight 'em, Fight 'em."

That is the spirit of the women of today toward the dominant political party. They are no longer attempting to catch the support of the national congress by soft soap and taffy methods. In order to be properly heard, they must make themselves feared at the polls.

There is nothing which makes a politician sit up and take notice more than threatened defeat at the polls. The only way in which some men in office can be reached, is by a threat to retire him to private office. Men in office worship at the shrine of Strength and laugh at Weakness.

The women of America, demanding the vote, realize that much of their efforts have been wasted in the past by their docility and lamb-weakness. Now they are more militaristic. They do not hesitate to call a spade a spade and to denounce those who they think should be denounced. They do not stop even at the President of the United States, if they think he deserves criticism.

Women must demand, nowadays. Requests are too often lost on the four winds—*Bay City, Michigan, Tribune, December* 8.

Watchful Waiting

THE vigil of the women suffragists outside the White House grounds must come under the head of watchful waiting.—*Philadelphia Press, January* 18.

An Ungraceful Position

MR. WILSON, more than any other President, has taken the initiative in legislation. Less than half a year ago he surprised his party out of its boots by proclaiming the eight-hour day principle. Now he repeats his pious regrets and tactless excuses over being unable to lend more than a private voice to the suffrage cause.

The suffragists have a right to feel peevish. Without hoping that their campaign makes Mr. Wilson nervous, one may hope it makes him conscious of his ungraceful position on an important domestic issue.—*Boston Journal, January* 10.

The Silent Sentinels

THE silent sentinels have progressed. They have reached the point where there are violent protests against them. Everybody knows that a movement is really on its feet when the world divides itself into factions and begins wrangling over it. Recall in this connection the movement for the higher education of women, the emancipation of women, and so on.—*Mary Brush Williams, in New York Tribune, December* 14.

Wilson and the Pickets

MR. WILSON only smiles at the suffrage pickets—who, doubtless, remember that she who laughs last laughs best.—*Boston Journal, January* 10.

An Example

IF Mr. Wilson had picketed Mexico as well as the suffragists picket the White House, all would be well.—*Boston Journal, January* 18.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, January 16

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